NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. PVICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS

TERMS cash in advance,
THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy 57 per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at 6% cents
per copy or 35 per annum; the European Edition 54 per
menum, to any part of Great Heizain, and 35 to any part of
the Continent, both to include the postage.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Roay O'More-Ornino

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Ugolino-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Tax STRANGER-

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery-Afternoon-Homestous Quantom-Beaux and Balles. Svening-Queens of the Abruzzi-Ladies' Rights-Jack Sheppard.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-Evelopias WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-

MADISON AVENUE-Afternoon and Evening-FRAN-

GEORAMA, 886 Broadway-Banvand's Panchama or OWEN'S ALPINE RAMBLES, 039 Broadway.

CHINESE ROOMS-NEW ORLEANS SERENADERS. New York, Saturday, June 4, 1853.

# Mails for Murope,

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. The United States mail steamship Franklin, Captain Wotton, will leave this port to-day, at 12 o'clock, for Southampton and Havre.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following

Lavernor - John Hunter No. 2 Paradice street. LONDON-Edward Bandford & Co., Corabill. Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catharine street PARIS-Livingston, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourse.

The European mails will close at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

The WEEKLY HERALD will be published at half-nest nine o'clock this morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six-

### The News.

Although the proceedings in our State Senate yesterday were conducted with comparative moderation, yet the preamble and resolutions offered by Mr. Cooley-instructing the proposed committee of conference not to yield to any extension of time for the completion of the public works beyond four years, to insist upon the repudiation of the canal contracts of 1851, which have been pronounced illegal by the highest tribunal in the State, &c .- pretty plainly indicate that the spirit of discord is still rife in that body. Indeed, the perusal of each day's legislative proceedings tend more and more to confirm the impression that nothing will be done during the present sitting to effectually dispose of the long standing dis-pute about the canals. The call for this extra session seems destined to result in nothing more than the mere transfer of funds from the public treasury to the pockets of our representatives. Thus far some forty bills have been passed, not over six of which, at most, are of any general importance whatever. How much longer the people of this State will submit to this expensive tampering with their interests cupied most of the forenoon in discussing the proposition to appoint a committee of conference, and, a vote of eight to sixteen, refused to accord to Lieut. Gov. Church the privilege of naming such body. The Assembly was obliged to reconsider the vote

ordering fifty thousand copies of Canal Commissioner Mather's defence, for the reason that it is necessary to have the concurrence of the Senate before extra copies can be printed. The Secretary of State informed the members of the Legislature that the New York city school tax having been paid since the last session no action on that subject was necessary. The Williamsburg Water Works and two or three minor bills were passed. Considerable debate took place on the Senate's resolution to adjourn next Tuesday; but the matter was undisposed of at last advices. Owing to the immense amount of electricity with which the atmosphere was surcharged last evening, we were unable to procure the proceedings of the afternoon.

Several appointments of postmasters, surveyors, &c., have recently been made by the President, as will be seen by the despatch from our special Washington correspondent. It is denied that Mr. Patterson, Jr., has been authorized to locate the assay office in this city. Rumor hath it that it is in contemplation to establish a paper at the national capital, with the double object of assisting the Union in doing the government work and disseminating democratic principles throughout the land. This may account for the brushing up which the editorial columns of the supposed organ have recently undergone.

By the arrival of the steamship Empire City, we have received advices from Havana, to the 26th ult. The Cuban journals, as usual, are perfectly barren of news. However, the letter of our correspondent contains about all that was stirring of interest on the island. It was supposed that the Spanish and Enc. lish Commission to investigate the case of the slave brig Cora, would condemn her as a prize to the British cruizer, by which she was captured. No fresh cargo of slaves had been landed since our previous accounts, although the famous slaver, Lady Suffolk, was daily expected to make her appear-

The Pennsylvania free democrats, as the freesoilers now style themselves, met in convention at Harrisburg on Thursday, and nominated candidates

frequent. The boilers of the steam tug Eclipse exploded on Thursday at Chicago, killing two of the employes on board, and dreadfully scalding several others. The engineer is not expected to survive his injuries. The boat, which was new, and worth about ten thousand dollars, is represented as having been literally torn to pieces.

One thousand acres of coal lands, situated in the George's Creek region, Md., were recently purchased by New Yorkers for the sum of \$180 000

A petition has been presented to the Canadian Legislature from the municipal council of the county of Kent, representing that by reason of the rapid increase of the colored population of the said county. by immigration from the United States, many evils are resulting and are likely to result to the said county, and praying for the adoption of certain measures with reference thereto. A motion for an address to the Governor General, praying that the ne cessary steps may be taken without further delay, for ensuring the construction of a ship canal at Sault St. Marie, either at the expense of the province or by individuals, was opposed by the government, and negatived on a division, of 17 to 32. The order of the day for the House in committee, on the hill from the legislative council for the relief of William Henry Beresford, was postponed until Wednesday next, and to be then the first order of the day. Read the report of the transactions in the Ismite

Convention at Hartford yesterday. Comment is un-

Baltimore and its vicinity were last evening visited by a tornado, which unroofed various buildings, stroyed walls, uprooted trees, and did consideraple other damage. The storm arose very suddenly and it is feared did great damage to the shipping h the river and bay. So far as we were able to ascertain, the rain, which commenced falling int torrents

here about half past eleven o'clock, did no other nage than to destroy various awnings and compe telegraphic operators to suspend work. The street were more thoroughly cleansed than they ever were by the hand of man; the lightning greatly purified atmosphere, and everything for a few days will

be bright and clear. Deputy Sheriff Willett-in the absence of Mr. Orser-presided yesterday in a Court of Inquisition, summoned to investigate the question of the sanity or insanity of Thomas Neary, now under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, with a mallet, in March last. The court was opened by virtue of a rescript from his Excellency Governor Seymour, and a jury of electors was sworn in accordance with the statute. Doctor Pliny Earle and others were examined by counsel for the convict, and cross-examined by the District Attorney. Adhering to a decision given by Judge Kent in a similar case, the court ruled that it was not competent for the jury to conslder his state of mind prior to his conviction. The case will be resumed at seven o'clock this evening.

There were only four boats entered yesterday at the regatta of the Yacht Club, and they were so completely becalmed between the Narrows and the Hock' that they were compelled to come to anchor. and give up the race. An account of the affair will be found in another column.

In addition to a large amount of interesting local and general information, our inside pages, to-day, contain two letters from our West Point correspondent, describing the annual review and examination of the Cadets at the United States Military Academy; Report of the Trial of the Millinery Case in Williamsburg: Treaty with Paraguay, &c.

## Mexico and the United States-The Boundary

Question and the Administration. We think the public has been somewhat misled as to the position of the administration with regard to the Mexican boundary question, the general impression being that although Governor Lane's coup d'état is to be of no benefit to that enterprising gentleman individually, still the United States are to derive all the benefits which may grow out of it, by endorsing the claim to the Mesilla Valley, and maintaining possession of it by force at all hazards. The articles which have appeared on the subject have not tended to weaken this general belief, smelling so strongly of "villainous saltpetre."

Now, we have pretty good reason for believing that such is not the position of the President, and that, moreover, no mystery whatever really exists as to his actual view of the case. There is no intention of seizing the Mesilla Valley-nor is any violence anticipated in the establishment of our just rights when it is ascertained what those rights are.

The boundary line between the United States and Mexico is defined by the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. That article declares that it shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, and proceed thence up that river to the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence westwardly along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico, (which runs north of the town called Paso.) to its western termination: thence northward along the western line of New Mexico until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila." &c.

The negotiators of the treaty, well knowing the uncertainty which existed as to the true southern and western boundary of New Mexico. and in order to avoid any difficulty in ascertaining it, declared in the same article that "the southern and western limits of New Mexico, mentioned in this article, are those laid down in the map entitled 'Map of the United Mexican States, as organized and defined by various acts of the Congress of said republic, and constructed according to the best authorities-revised edition-published at New York in 1847, by J. Disturnel;" and, as a further caution, added a copy of that map to the treaty.

In order to designate the boundary line with due precision, and to establish upon the ground landmarks to show the limits of both republics. the treaty requires that " the two governments shall each appoint a commissioner and a surveyor." who "shall meet at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said regularly commissioned surveyor are null and be made to yield a budget which, under juboundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte." It requires that 'they shall keep journals, and make out plans of their operations; and the result agreed upon by them shall be deemed a part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein."

With regard to this portion of the boundary line between the two countries certain natural objects are called for by the treaty, on which there can be no dispute, as they have fixed locations on the earth's surface. One of them is the old town of El Paso, which the Mexicans were determined should not fall within the territory ceded to the United States: and the treaty therefore expressly declared that the southern boundary of New Mexico ran north of that town. The other is the Rio Grande. It was obviously the duty of the joint commission to have ascertained the distance between El l'aso and the southern boundary of New Mexico according to the scale on which Disturnell's map was constructed, and to have measured, in the proper direction from El Paso that distance from the ground, and there established the "initial point," as it is called. The town of El Paso is laid down in Disturnell's map about eight miles south of the boundary of New Mexico. Here, then, was a plain and sufficient guide for the commission to go upon. But instead of doing this they measured from the thirty-second par. allel of latitude, and gave as their reason or excuse for so doing, the fact that the position of El Paso was erroneously represented by Disturnell. The map was erroneous in other particulars. It represented the Rio Grande as being two and a half degrees of longitude east of its true position; and so far from these known errors in the latitude and longitude being any justification for the course pursued by the joint commission, they afford the very strongest reason why the natural objects named in the treaty should have been taken as their guide.

But the correctness or incorrectness of the line as agreed upon is not now in issue, that line having been emphatically repudiated by Congress, as manifestly not in accordance with the treaty. The question now to be determined is: whether the line agreed upon, be it right or wrong, has been established in such manner as to be conclusive and binding upon the two governments.

We think it will be found that the present administration will take the ground that it has not been so established, for the following reasons:-The treaty requires that each government shall appoint a commissioner and a survever, who shall meet, &c.; that they shall keep journals, and make out plans of their operations; and that the result agreed upon by them shall be deemed a part of the treaty, &c. There is no distinction made by the treaty between the powers of the commissioner and those of the surveyor. In all things they are both referred be used, and they are both to be appointed by the government.

When the line 32 degrees 22 minutes was agreed upon by Messrs. Bartlett and Conde. Mr. Gray, the surveyor, had not arrived, and Mr-Bartlett, as he says, with the consent of General Conde, appointed an acting surveyor, Lieut. Whipple. The convention, or agreement, declaratory of the southern boundary of New Mexico. which was entered into on the 24th April, 1851, was signed by Commissioners Bartlett and Conde. and by Messrs. Salazar, the surveyor on the part of Mexico, and Lieut. Whipple, as the surveyor on the part of the United States.

Subsequent to this, Mr. Gray-the regularly appointed and commissioned surveyor-reached the line, but protested against it, and refused to give it his sanction. The work on that portion of the line was then suspended, and the whole subject reported to the Department of the Interior, at Washington, for advice. The then Se cretary of the Interior, Mr. Stuart, held the opinion that the determination of the boundary line was referred to the commissioners alone. under the treaty, and that he could not, with propriety, give them instructions on the point submitted. Mr. Gray was directed to affix his signature to the necessary papers, to authenticate the line agreed upon by them, but before those instructions reached him he was removed, and Major Emory, who had been previously appointed to supersede Colonel Graham, as chief astronomer, was appointed and commissioned as surveyor, with similar instructions. When Major Emory reached El Paso he found that Commissioners Bartlett and Conde had left for the Gila river, and that Colonel Graham had commenced the survey of the Rio Grande from the initial point downwards. He relieved Col. Graham, and continued the survey of the river until the commission was withdrawn from the field, in the fall of 1852.

In August, 1852. Mr. Salazar, who succeeded General Conde as commissioner on the part of Mexico, met Major Emory on the Rio Grande, and presented for his signature, and urged him to sign, certain maps, representing the Rio Grande so far as it had been surveyed below the disputed initial point. Major Emory at once saw that as this survey started from the disputed initial point his approval of the maps would incidentally involve that point, and, in order to do nothing which would commit the government of the United States, refused to give an unqualified approval of them, but certified them as showing the "boundary line agreed upon by the two commissioners, April 20, 1831, " not, as seme have supposed, the boundary line agreed upon by the joint commission required by the treaty, composed of a commissioner and surveyor, duly appointed by the two governments.

It is not presumed that Mr. Bartlett's appointment of Lieutenant Whipple as acting surveyor was an appointment by the government" of the United States, the appointing power of this government being lodged in the President alone, during the recess of Congress, and without authority to delegate it. This would seem even to have been the opinion of the late administration, or why was Mr. Gray, and afterwards Major Emory, instructed to do that which had already been done by Lieut. Whipple under Mr. Bartlett's appointment? No surveyor, regularly appointed by the government of the United States, has sanctioned and approved the line as agreed upon by Commissioners Bartlett and Conde, and consequently the matter is still an open question.

In corroboration of the view that under the reaty the commissioner and surveyor are joint officers, it may be mentioned that in the treaty of 1838 with the republic of Texas a precisely similar clause occurs, and the official records of that commission show that the maps, journal and boundary, were all authenticated by the surveyors as joint officers with the commissioners. Such being the state of the case, it is clear all Mr. Bartlett's official acts not endorsed by the | docks and wharves, market houses, &c., might void, and will so be considered by our government. Mr. Campbell, the newly appointed commissioner, has been directed to pursue the survey of the line where it was suspended by the withdrawal of the commission last year, leaving the determination of the initial point for future settlement and adjustment by the two govern-

Whilst it is evident the present administration views the true initial point as being about eight miles north of El Paso, as we have already demonstrated, still no attempt will be made to enforce this view in any other way than by peaceable and friendly means, such as becomes a just nation when dealing with a weak power. But we have little doubt, whilst no attempt will be made on our part to occupy the disputed territory-" the Valley of Mesilla -neither will Mexico be permitted to seize it. It must remain neutral ground till the boundary is fixed according to the terms of the treaty. There is every reason to believe our Minister to Mexico - General Gadsden-will be instructed to make this explicit declaration to Santa Anna immediately upon his arrival in Mexico, and that General Almonte, the Mexican Minister. will receive similar information when he reaches

Washington. There is yet another feature connected with this question which must be kept in view as not the least important. From the information officially communicated to Congress from the Topographical Bureau, it is believed the only feasible Southern route to the Pacific, in the direction of the boundary of Mexico, is by what is known as "Lieut. Col. Cooke's wagon route," and this road is south even of the boundary line claimed by our government. There is no other channel of communication for posts along the frontier, without which it is impracticable to comply with the eleventh article of the treaty, which engages the United States to keep the Indians out of Mexico. Should this infor mation turn out to be correct-and some of the most distinguished officers of the Topographical Engineer Corps have no doubt of it-it will be necessary for our government to negotiate with Mexico for the right to extend the boundary so as to include the route in question; and this could be done, without taking in El Paso. by running the line north of the town instead of due east from Cooke's road, which would bring the line south of it.

It will be seen, therefore, that it is not only the desire of the American government to deal kindly with Mexico, but it is our interest to do so. Mexico is poor. Santa Anna finds himself at the head of the government with an empty treasury. On the contrary, we have a full treasury, and every disposition to deal liberally in the settlement of the questions between the two countries. Mexico can urge no reason for refasing to negotiate with us for the insignificant strip of territory we may require to carry out a provision of the treaty of great importance o, in language as plain and explicit as can well o her, unless on the ground of a determined

hostility; and however much Sauta Anna may uster against the United States to his own people, he is scarcely such a fool as to force a quarrel with us. Should such an event hapen and we do not desire it it could only result in extending the southern boundary of the United States to Central America, and blotting from the map all traces of the so-called "Repub-

Mr. Cooley on the Administration.-The brief report which we published yesterday, of Mr. Cooley's speech in the State Senate, on the administration and the barnburners, must have satisfied our readers that in singling out that gentleman for the heavy business of the Legislature, we made a decided hit. Such is the value of an instinctive perception of the pure gold among the dross of mankind. When we leclared that Mr. Cooley had not been to Egypt for nothing-had not ascended the Nile-had not climbed to the summit of the tallest pyramid-had not plunged down into the mysteries of the catacombs-had not slept upon the desert, for nothing, we had a presentiment that Mr. Cooley would make his mark among the politicians at Albany. And has he not done it? We think he has done it with extraordinary unction. He does not mince matters at all-He walks right into the softshells, and scatters them right and left, like the champion of a scrimmage at Donnybrock Fair. He tells one member that he was guilty of an impertinent interruption, and another that he had perpetrated "a brazen, outrageous, barnburner lie!" When a man rushes up to the fighting point, and squares himself to maintain the charge of a lie. it may be inferred that he is warming up with his subject. Well, we should say it was about time to have a definite understanding of some sort between the hardshells and the softs. The present harmony of the Tammany ceal-hole is not the thing, and can't last long.

But what says Mr. Cooley of the administration, concerning its distribution of the spoilsthose seven fundamental principles of all politicians-the five loaves and two fishes? What says Mr. Cooley concerning the flesh-pots of Egypt? He says that "it seems to be the policy of Gen. Pierce to lavish most of his patronage on those who have labored to create dissension between the North and South-on political renegades, to the neglect of faithful national democrats." It is hard; but we turn over-we must turn over-Mr. Cooley to the Washington Union. We ask the Union to answer Mr. Cooley categorically, to the point and to the purpose: Have democratic renegades been appointed to office in preference to good national democrats? Some further explanations are demanded, in addition to those which the Union has kindly condescended to give. The hardshells are becoming belligerent; there is mutiny in the camp-rank, open-mouthed mutiny; and a very gloomy prospect for us all in the re-opening of the late split in the democratic party of New York. Mr. Cooley does not stand alone. The prospect before us is dark-very dark-dark as Egypt. What's to be done?

THE NEW CHARTER-THE PEOPLE'S MEET-ING To-NIGHT.-We call the attention of our fellow citizens to the mass meeting in favor of the new charter, at Metropolitan Hall, to-night. Let it be such a meeting as shall give assurance of a "goodly day" for the tax payers of this corporation from and after Tuesday next. And let the progressive democracy remember that on Monday they are expected to rally their invincible thousands to the rescue, in the Park -not in the great Central Park, but in that little caticorned patch of sunburnt grass and dying sycamores overshadowed by the City Hall and its accessory buildings-and let them bear in mind that this city can be made to pay expenses without taxing its people to death. The new charter may be made the beginning of the grandest results. Properly managed and enlarged, and with moderate charges, the dicious regulations, and in good hands, would leave us a handsome surplus over all corporation expenses, without the necessity of onetenth part of our miscellaneous taxations. The new charter is a beginning to this end; and the mass meeting to-night is designed to put the ball in motion for Tuesday. It is high time to be doing something for this mighty mass of people of our empire city; and, in this view, we anticipate a grand assemblage at the Metropolitan Hall to-night. New Yorkers, shall it not be so?

THE GREAT CENTRAL PARK .- The argument of an evening cotemporary in behalf the great Central Park, is so conclusive in its favor, that we should regret the misfortune if our wise dispensers of the laws at Albany were to fail in getting this aforesaid brief and conclusive argument. It is as follows, as made out from an estimate by a committee of our Common Council. to wit:-

For 7503 acres for Central Park ..........\$1,407,325 For 153 acres for Jones' Park.....

in ornamental connection with the park, and be-cause the city already owns 135 acres scattered in various parts within the proposed enclosure, 27 acres of which is on the ground to be covered by the

ew reservoir. Give us the Central park-we want space, room, air, fresh air, gentlemen ; and seven hundred acres of it are little enough for our future New York of three millions of people. Let us have it now. It will pay the city-it will pay the State, in health, and life, and beauty, ten times over, for all costs, within the next ten years. For the laboring masses, for the old and infirm, for the women and children, for the rich and the poor, for citizens and strangers, and in every just view of policy, justice, humanity, and law and order, let us have that great Central Park. Fresh water we have And what a blessing it is! Now let us have a receiving reservoir of fresh air. Grant us. while we can get it-grant us now that Central Park. Now

company, which changed owners about a year ago has since been doing, as we are informed, a very profitable seven per cent for the six months ending 31st May.

The stock of this company, we understand, is principally caned in Boston, where its President, E. B. Brigham, Esq., resides. Its superintendent, John McKinney, Esq., formerly occupied the same position in the Bain line, and is well known as one of the most thorough and efficient managers in the business. We are glad to hear that this company is making arrangements to build another line between this city and Boston, over a new route, and on a plan entirely novel in this region, the chief feature of improvement in which will be its perfect reliability, at all

Talk on 'Change, Sales of cotton were made to the amount of about 2,500 bales, the market closing at steady prices. Flour

2,500 bales, the market closing at steady prices. Flour was heavy and grain without material change.

It will be seen by statements in the City Trade Report, that the stock of hemp on the let inst., in this market, consisted of 1,965 bales undressed, and 198 do. dressed. Of foreign there was no Russia, and only 1,700 bales Manila, showing a light stock of all descriptions. There were effers for some Manila to arrive, but there was no disposition to sell until it came to hand, under the terms. disposition to sell until it came to hand, under the im-

disposition to sell until it came to hane, under the impression that prices would stiffen.

By a statement in another part of this paper, it will be seen that the Nicaragus Transit Company have purchased the steamship Cortes, on the Pacific side, and have appointed Charles Morgan, Esq., their agent for the steamships belonging to their line.

It was stated that the New York and California Mail

Steamship Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company bad united, or consolidated their interests into

a single company.

In reference to the United States bonded wareh below the gap, referred to yesterday, it was the insurance companies which charged extra for bonded goods stored in them. The government charge alike in each of their warehouses at the dock, but higher rates than were side of them. The facts appeared to be that the ware houses were leased by a former Collector at a heavy rent for a term of nine or ten years, having several years yet to run. It seems that the government took some of the warehouses below the gap, and some above, while others above the gap, were not rented. The compulsory storage of bonded goods in houses below the gap, when the others were full, subjected the merchants to much inconvent

ence and additional expense.

It was said it would have been more convenient to n chants to have warehouses either built or rented by government two or three miles up the North or East river, rather than to compel them to store goods at the Atlantic docks, because drays could then reach them

withoutdifficulty. Private advices from Havana, per Empire City, stated that sugars and molasses were less active, and that some

## descriptions were some lower. New York Yacht Club Regatta.

The weather was unpropitious yesterday for our friends of the New York Yasht Club; they could not raise the wind, and were so completely becalmed during the race, that they were compelled to heave out their anchors between the Narrows and the Hook. This is the report brought to the city by the steamboat Here, which accompanied the yachts down the bay. It certainly was slow work for fast men like the members of the club; but they might console themselves with the sage reflection, that the wind, like time and tide, waits on no man,

The boats started, we were informed, about elever o'clock, from a point opposite the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, passed down the bay through the Narrows, and rounded the light ship, which we believe is about thirty miles from the Battery, in the following order :-

 
 Facht.
 Tonnage.

 1st Class.—Sloop Una,
 54

 Cornella,
 78

 3d Class.—Alpha,
 17

 2d Class.—Sport,
 26
 Owner.
G. M. Ru herford
D. Edgar.
R. R. Morris.
J. T. Ferris.

The Una was ahead of the Cornelia about twenty minutes when passing the light ship, and remained in the same position with regard to her when all the yachts were becalmed, as we have stated. According to the rules of the club, if the boats could not pass the stake at Robins' reef, the race was annulled, and the stakes with-drawn till another time. Half past nine was the hour at which they were required to reach this point, and we were told by one of the members that it was next to impossible for them to reach it at that hour, considering them. It was near eight o'clock in the evening when she landed her passengers at the dock, foot of Spring street. Wefshould state that only four boats were entered, and of these but two were competitors—the Una and Cornelia—the other two being of a different class.

## Marine Affairs.

NICARAGUA TRANSIT COMPANY .- A meeting of the directors of the Accessory Transit Company was held on Wednerday last, when Charles Morgan, E-q., was unanimously elected agent for the management of the steam thips b longing to the line in this city. The company have since purchased the fine steamship Cortes, now in the Pacific. Their line there is now composed of the Sierra Nevada, Brother Jonathan, Pacific, and Cortes; and on this side, of the Prometheus, Star of the West, and Northern Light -giving the company a spare steamer at each end. The business, under the able management of Mr. Morgan, will be conducted with vigor, and every exertion used to make it the favorite line to San Francisco.

MUTINY AND MURDER.-A letter in the Salem Register,

MUTINY AND MURDER.—A letter in the Salem Register, dated Montevideo, April 6, says:—

The crew of the hermaphrodite brig Reindeer, (English) from Valpanaiso for this port, mutinied while of Cape San Antonio, killing the captain, chief mate, cabin boy, and a clergyman who was passenger; and having loaded themselves with gold dust and doublooms, stolen from the vessel, they ran her ashore. On their way from the south coast to Buenos Avres they were apprehended and lodged in jail at Taudile, where one of the crew made the confession. They will be given up to the English authorities here, and sent to England for trial. The Reindeer was lightened and got off, after throwing overboard 300 bags besne, by some Gauches, who brought her in here on the 2d instant. She had vargo valued at \$30,000, specie, besides a quantity of gold dust d at \$30,000, specie, besides a quantity

The city is again rapidly filling up with visiters, the same as it did during the early part of last month. A glence at the registers of the various hotels will reveal the names of families and of parties from almost every part of the world. The arrval just now of so many foreigners is probably on account of their anticipating an early opening of the World's Fair—that it would be opened at or near the time originally fixed. At present there are in this city very many rich and influential fa-milies from Cuba, and from various parts of South Ame-

The Franklin will sail to-day for Hayre, with 157 pas sengers, all of the first class. Among them we notice the names of Hon. Robert Mclane and family, of Baltimore, Md.: Mrs. Bodisco, Eussian Ambassador's wife M. Clarkson and lady, bearer of despatches; Archbishop Mosqueva, of Eogota, and J. Rodney Croskey, Esq. United States Consul at Southampton. Also the Secretary to the Russian Legation on route for St. Petersburg.

At the Metropolitan Hotel is Don Francisco Escheberria a rich millionaire of Chili, who is largely interested in the silver mines of that country, and whose annual in come from one mine alone is upwards of half a million of dollars. He has some of the most magnificent speci mens of silver ore, perhaps, that have ever been seen The specimens will be placed in the World's Fair for

Among the arrivals yesterday at the Metropolitau Among the arrivals yesterday at the Metropolitac lenge-Brevet Colonel J. R. T. Mansfield, lately appointed inspector General in the United States army; Captain W. E. Prince. U. S. A.; Samuel McLane, Esq., late United States Consul at Trinidad de Cuba; his Excellency M. de Bodisco and suite.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson is in Syracuse.

Hon. James Buchanan, who went to Washington a week or two ago on business connected with his mission to England, has returned to Wheatland to enjoy for a time the shade of his own vine and fig tree before proceeding to the field of his diplomatic labors.

ARRIVALS.

time the shade of his own vine nod fig tree bafore proceeding to the field of his diplomatic labors.

ARRIVALS.

From New Orleans and Havana, in stramship Empire City—L B Day and lady, S Ossood, Mrs Nelson, children and servant, Mrs A Hill, two children and servant, S A Kingsland, lady and four children, Mrs Burrows, William Worthing, lady, shild and servant, Mrs H Lawrence, Mr Fearing, Miss A E Stannard, Mr G Stannard, S H Peck, L Binoche and lady, J A Chandler, Mrs Chandler, Wester, Wrs Ames and child, Mrs Sloas, Dr Stoll, H Harley, Mrs Woford and child, Mrs Sloas, Dr Stoll, H Harley, Mrs Woford and child, Mrs Sloas, Dr Stoll, H Harley, Mrs Woford and child, Mrs Sloas, Dr Stoll, H Harley, Mrs Woford and child, Mrs Sloas, Dr Stoll, H Harley, Mrs Woford and child, Mrs Schan, Dr Stoll, H Harley, Mrs Woford and child, Mrs Schan, Dr Stoll, H Harley, Mrs Woford and child, Mrs Schan, Dr Stoll, H Harley, Mrs Woford and child, Mrs Schan, Dr Stoll, H Harley, Mrs Woford, H S Wothingham, O P Stank, W Fanders, J H Worter, J H Stanger, Smily and servant, F N Guerinher, J P McMasters, P B Schiller, Mr Osgood, W W Paimer, W A Porter, J M Forter, Mr Dominique and servant, Mrs Lambert, A P Garcin, J Lulling and sov, J Cavallero and son, Le D Otts and lady, T M Cornis, L E and J Roddigues, L McLean, U S Consul Mrs C Lamoisson, A Buranet, R Soule, J Mr Orlinelo and two children, F J Gli, F Agreemonte, N Bort, P Lanande, J S Miguel, A W Williams, J F Louther, A Burtillo, D Marches, J Bauke, J Labon, E Weiss, P De La Lerne J Murray and lady, A Mendidea, J Roulswd, Wr La Doete, C Telmie, J Tanit, A Hoeffer, C Adams, O B Norman,—54 in the ateerage.

In ship Ineniad Sears, from Liabon—Mrs K H Lowbes, son and servant, T C Mirius, A J C Boxton, lady child and servant, Mrs J Clay.

In ship Rapid from Marseillee—P Rousset, J Brunet.

In ship Rapid from Marseillee—P Rousset, J Brunet.

Naval Intelligence. The Vixen.—We learn on certain authority that this vessel of the United States pavy, whose departure from this port on an unknown expedition we noticed last weak, has been ordered to Vers Cruz. The object is to watch the movements of Santa Aona. The destination of the Vixen is certain, all hough the fact has not yet found its way into the newspapers.—Freeman's Journal.

SHOCKING AFFAIR IN PHILADELPHIA .- A WOMEN Shocking Affair in Philadelphia.—A woman ramed Harper, residing at No. I Jackson court, running south from Vine street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, attempted to commit suicide, about eight o'clock last evening by outling her throat with a carving knife. She also attempted to murder her three children, one of them quite an infant bad their threats somewhat lacerated, but the eldest one, a little boy, escaped by leaping from a window. She was taken into custedy by officer Deal, of the Marshai's police, and locked up in the Spring Garden station house. The cuforturate woman was evidently labering order a temporary 6t of insanity, caused by extreme powerty and want.—Philadel'a Inquirer, June 1

Arrival of the Empire City.

The U. S. mail steamship Empire City, Capt Windle, arrived Friday morning from New Orleans 26th ult., via. Havana 29th, 5 A. M.

We are indebted to Mr. Purser Craig for news and Ha-vana papers to the latest dates.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Slare Trade—The Cases before the Mixed Commission.

There is nothing, absolutely nothing, worth communicating to you from this place. Havana, indeed the whole island, since the departure of that arch instigator of mischief, Martin Galliano, appears to be enjoying the most profound tranquility, resting as it were from the resent turmoils and vexatious annoyances occasioned by the bad cour cile of that bad man, who, there can be no doubt, was the mainspring of all the disagreeable occurrences which occurred during the past year, the unsatisfactory termination of which must have been such a bitter dose to neor General Canedo.

There have been no landing of alaves since my last letter. The famous Lady Soff-ik has not yet made her appearance, although she has for sometime past been daily expected to arrive.

The slaver brig Cora, I understand, is still pending the decision of the mixed Spanish and English court of justice. From what I can gather it appears she will certainly be condemned as a prize to the Brittish croisers which captured her. It would seem that the Eritish Commissioners have had more to do within the last six months than they have had during many previous years.

I must refer you to my other letter for my usual commercial information and list of American shipping now in BOSCON. The Slave Trade-The Cases before the Mixed Commission

Fire at Yonkers.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The extensive barley and flouring mills and planing mills situated in Mill street, and owned by L. P. Bose, of our village, were consumed by fire last night. The fire broke out at half past 11 o'clock, and so rapid was the pregress of the devouring element, the whole of the buildings were in ashes in less than two hours. It is not known how the fire originated, but it is thought that the man who ran the barley mill on the first watch got to sleep and allowed the journals to get so hot as to set fire to the care as the fire was first discovered in that utill.

The barley and flouring mills were occupied by Messars. Miles & Peek. Their loss cannot be less than \$6,000. Insured for a part.

Miles & Peek. Their loss cannot be less than \$0,000. Insured for a part.

The loss comes heaviest upon Mr. Rose, as he was insured for only \$3,000, and the value of the buildings, machinery, stock, &c., cannot fall short of \$12,000.

Yonkers, June 1, 1853.

PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF THE CANADIAN MINISTRY.—The uninistry having been three times defeated last night, Mr. Merin stated, on Mr. Smith moving the reception of the report of the committee of the whole on his bill for securing the independence of Parliament, "that as the ministry were charged with the conduct of the public business, he thought he was justified in asking for an aljournment, as they might possibly be relieved from that duty before the next stage of the bill."—Quebec Chronicle, May 31.

New York, Hay 31, 1853.—The Directors of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, give notice that the Exhibition will be opened on the 18th day of July.

In making this anneansement, the Directors avail themselves of the opportunity to state that the building which they have creeted, and the Exhibition which they have prepared will, they believe, fully meet the just expectations of the public.

they have crecked, and the Exhibition which they have prepared will, they believe, fully meet the just expectations of
the public.

It is proper that it should be known that, in order to afford ample scope for the inventive talest and skill of our
countrymen in mackinery and sgricultural implement, we
have increased the rise of the building by adding nearly onefourth to its area, beyond what was originally contemplated,
so that we have now for the purcoses of exhibition two hazfeet thousand square feet, or nearly five aeros.

Not limiting their plans to a display merely curious cattractive, the Directors have erganized a department of
mineralogy and geology, in which some of the best scientific
talent of the country haz been employed; and the foundation is thus laid of a most valuable national collection of
the mineral recourses of the country.

The Directors had hoped to open the Hachibition at an
earlier pried, but the novelty and intrinsecy of the style of
construction and the high standard of architectural beauty
which it has been the object are these received on attalantheir most carriest desire, to announce the opening at an
earlier day.

In recard to the general character of the exhibition, the

Directors, notwithstanding their utmost vigitance and their most carnest desire, to announce the opening at an earlier day.

In regard to the general character of the exhibition, the result promises to be most gratifying, and not unworthy of the condease manifested towards it by the government of the Cunited States, a confidence which has slicited a cordial response from the governments of foreign countries. It will, unquestionably, be the most attractive and interesting collection of the works of art, the results of science and the preductions of industry that has ever yet been made in this country, and will tend to increase the active emulation of the age in every branch of intellectual development.

The sole charges of the interior of the building, its division, arrangements, classification and police, has been confided to two officers of the Navy of the United States, Captains S. F. Dupont and C. H. Davir; and the sanction of the government five to the appointment of these gentlemen, who have so much distinguished themselves in the special services in which they have been employed, affords proof of the confidence reposed and the interest feit, by the highost sutherities of the country. In the general objects of the enterprise.

These gentlemen have organized their department as fol-

J. M. Batchelder—Secretary of the Superintendent's I. M. Batchelder—Secretary of the Superintendent; Samuel Webber—Arrangement of Space and Classification; Prof. B. Sillman, Jr.—Mheralogy and Chemistry; B. F. Johnson—Agricultural Implements; Joseph E. Holmez—Mackhery; Joseph E. Holmez—Mackhery; Johnson—Hatkile Fabrics; Felix Piatti—Scalpture.
The directors have sensibly felt the confidence reposed intermediate them by their fellow citrons, in all parts of the country; and they will continue to make every effort to satisfy their just expectations.

DIRECTORS.

We Call Attention to the Auction Sale of Woodville building lots in sections, and cottage houses, on the ground, by A. J. BLEECKER, on Monday, oth June, at 10 A. M., as advertised in another column.

East New York Land Sales and Free Exen-sion, close today, (Saturday.) Free passage by omnibus lines or Long Bland Railroad. The property is selling rapidly. For maps, circulars, &c., apply at No. 27 Nassau street, opposite Post Office. C. R. MILLER, General Agent.

Cheapest Daguerreotypes on Record .- Rees & Co., the original 25 cent picture makers, will furnish the people with superior portraits in fature, with cases, colored and with preservers, highly finished, complete, for only two shillings, at their great picture factory, 239 Broadway.

All Who Come to the Grand Jabilee in New

York this season should visit GURNEY'S superb deguer-ran rooms, 349 Broadway. By his improvements he has placed the daguerrectype on a level with the first paintings by the first artists. Before leaving the city in the cars or boat,

go and get your Daguerrectype taken at Anson's, and it with your friends, for fear the drawbridge may be cora collision may take place; for the next thing to dear self is a daguerrectype by ANSON, 589 Broadway. Extraordinary Haul of Fish .- On Wedner day last four thousand sea bass were caught by the passengers on board the steamer Hero. Sea bass were never known to be so plenty as they are this season. The Hero runs overy day except Saturday.

Sunday Excursion .- The Steamer Thos E. Hulse will make her usual trip to morrow to Newburg and intermediate places, leaving pier foot of Jay street at 7% A. M. See advertisement.

Tens.-The best assortment of fine Tens will be found at the store of the Canton Toa Company, No. 125 Chatham street, between Poarl and Roosevelt streets, the oldest tea establishment in the city. We can aware our renders that they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesaile or retail. They have no braugh store,

The Last of the Rosevale Village Building The Last of the Rosevale village Building lots, on the Long Island Ealiroad—There lots and farms will be distributed on the 20th of June. The call for more shares continues to be made and is increasing. Several have already subscribed, and as this plot is the most eligible yet offered, a speedy application will be necessary to secure a soarc. Shares are only \$15, which secures four building lots, 25 by 100 feet each, or a farm of fron two to eventy acces. Those building lots are near the Lakeland depot where a new church has just been creeted. The lots are bounded on the south by the Long Island Railroad and the north part of them will be near the celebrated lake Railcandoma. Only six bundred abares. Application should be made to CHARLES WOOD, 203 Brondway, where maps and pamphiets may be had gratis.

House and Store Wanted, in the fdighth avence, between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets, any person having a large and good brilding will hear of a good tenant by applying, by letter with full particulars, to a MadDien & King, 188 Manta avenue.

Window Shades —Best Assortment in the world, at KELTY & FURGUSON'S. Non 2895 Broadway and 54 Reade street. Salers supplied from 6rst hands. Shades warranted to stand any climate, and sold lower than at any other establishment. N. L.—Store, church, and other large studes, painted and lettered to order, in superior style.

Patent Self Heating Smoothing Irons .- Let every housekeeper who desires to be relieved from the heat, fatigue and inconvenience of iconing, danger of sailing the selection, and great expense of fuel, and to do the work in nearly half the time, use there iron.

N. D. HUNTER, 398 Broadway.

Lager Bler-At Krisele's Garden, Staten Island, near Stapleton landing.—G. KRISELE announces to his friends and the public, that a superior quality of lagor hier is daily served in the garden, direct from the bier vault, with other refreshments, also lagor hier furnished in bottles, by the barrel or cask. Orders for the same received at No. 420 Broadway.

Sewing Machines .- There are perfect Sew Sewing Machines.—I here are persect sewing machines to be bought, and very imperfect ones, and a had machine is dear at any price. Examine the work of any machine which works with two needles, and three strands of thread will be seen on the under side. This is an imperfect stitch, which will rawel out; and besides it, makes a clumay seam that cannot be pressed. The only swing machines which always operate to the satisfaction of both manufacturers and consumers, on all kinds of materials, are Singer's Perpendicular Action Machines. Call and see them in operation at the office, No. 23 Brondway.

J. M. SINGER & CO.

J. M. SINGER & CO.

Defiance Salarmander Safes, Gayler's Patent—ROBERT M. PATILICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the neave celebrated anies, and P. C. Goffin's Imperetrable Defiance Lowks, the best safes and beaks combined in the world. Dept No. 122 Pont street, one door below Maiden lane, formerly No. 90 John street.

Sewing Machines. - Those Manufacturers of cheer and clothing whose experience in using shuttle ma-chines has compelled them to doubt the utility of machines saving, are invited to examine a machine working a sean more beautiful than ever before made by machinery, and closer, stronger, and less liable to rip then the best hand sowing, at No. 94 Chambers' street, New York. GROYER, BAKER & CO.

Tremendous Bargains la English three-ply and ingrain carpets, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, 9 ery.-100,000 yards of ingrain carpeting, at 25c. 39c. toc., 60c., 70c. and 75c. per yard, of elegant new spring of